CONGRESS IN SESSION

President Cleveland Submits His Final Message.

A Voluminous Document Upon Matters of Public Interest.

Duties of Patriotic Citizens-The Currency of the Country Diverted from Its Legitimate Channels-Crowded Condition of the Supreme Court Calendar - Rights of American Fishermen-The Sackville-West Affair-Abuse of Immigration Laws -Various Other Topics Handled.

[Washington (D. C.) special.]
The second session of the liftieth Congress convened at noon, December 3d, the greater portion of the day being consumed in the reading of Fresident Cleveland's m ssage, of which the following is a comprehensive digest:

A CENTURY OF PRIFICEM.

To the Congress of the United States; As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people. free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive inci-dent. With the expiration of the present ses-sion of the Congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be com-pleted. When the exp riment of our Govern-ment was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Department from pleted. When the exp riment of our Government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they have fixed that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people that, in the exercise of its functions and powers, it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government. The citizen of our Republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance and he was secure in his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense. In those days the frugality of the propie was stamped upon their government and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and in elligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monsuffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopoles and aggregations of capital were either avoiced or sternly regulated and res rained. The pomp and glill r of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no decision to the plain people who, side by side in frendly competition, wrought for the emoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the a hievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which cold had given them. A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortungs never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our fusioness men are medly striving in the race for riches, and immines a gregations of capital outriches, and immense a gregations of capital out-run the imagination in the magnitude of their sundertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prespority, while only a closer scrutiny develops a bomber shading. Upon more careful inspection we and the wealth and luxury of our caties mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremainerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agreentant pursuits. The farcontent with agricultural pursuits. The far-mer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy indus ry and enlightened foresight, but stury indus ry and enightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating factor of the Government and are largely built upon undue exaction from the massess of our people. The gulf tetween employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powforming, one comprising the very rich and pow-eriui while in another are found the told g-poor. As we view the achievement of aggre-gated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations, and monopolies. While the citizen is strungling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, cor-porations, which should be the car-fully re-strained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the Governm it made with the people has been kept and performed.

Existing Taking Burdens.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in existing from the substance of the rece e millions.

administration, the Covernment persists in ex-acting from the substance of the peop e millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diverson of the cur-rency of the country from the legtimate chan-nels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Governwhich these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the masses of our citizens are for. be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the masses of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under the pretext of an exercise of its tax ng power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation a injurious to the health of our whole body politic. It stiffes all patrictic love of country, and substitutes in its place cellish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumen ality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one lots of schiah advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grisvances of those not included with a the The grievances of those not included with'n the

The grievances of those not included with'n the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irrita ion and discontent. Our farm rs. long suffering and patient, strugging in the race of like with hard and unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of mis-representations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to receive such prices for their products as are fixed in for ign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favors they are forced by the action of the Government to pay for the benefit of others and enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfanchised from all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand, through such revision, steader employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, with freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of p rpetral servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a l-boring class. Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are m-asured by moderate sularies and fixed incomes, will insist

test the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection which the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land makes the boast of free institutions a glimmering delusion and the pretended been of American citizenship a shanneless imposition. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the criticen and his property; of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes, unfairly gathered, in the bands of a few; of all who approciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, who recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest gnaranty of our national progress; and all who desire to see the product of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resultant restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this end shall be accompished, and the sum of direct binefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the atmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravag at appropriations of public money, with all their demonstrating consequences, should not be tolors ed, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff lates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, holdly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle-unit a plan is perfected, far and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the neces-

servative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials, and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people scause.

SOME NEGLECTED MATTERS.

In afverting to the manner in which private interests are attended to while action is postponed upon sub-ects of great public importance, the message proceeds to enumerate some illustrations. Amont them are the crowded condition of the calendar of the Supreme Court, which has been strongly urged upon the attention of Congress, but has remained without effective consideration, while many laws have fective consideration, while many laws have been passed covering matters of mere local im-

Repea ed recommendations have been sub Repea ed recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoiliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settle a might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in vavor of States and individuals have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanstien, while grants of doubtful expediency to relirous corporations, permiting

expediency to reilroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of

one or mrs pris ns for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postomee building in the National Capital are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been creeted where their necessity for public purposes is not anywered.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be nade, which would rest upon just principles and crovide for every worthy applicant. But while provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and importect, hundreds of private pension laws are simulally pessed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the 60vernment are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by esponsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal im-provement would fall to meet with favor unless it contained more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasied by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation which either bears upon its face its lation which either bears upon its face its private character, or which, upon examina-tion developed such a motive power. And yot the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country. will advance the welfare of the entire country, and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work food has given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the empoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations.

peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good office, and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and recipiocal extratition of criminals. Those international questions which still await actionant are all renewally within the domain settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotia ion, and there is no exis ing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by dipiomatic treat-

The questions between Great Britain and the The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fisherm n in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland. I reject to say, are not yet satisfactority adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the Sonate of Feb. 2), 1-88, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with her Majesty's Government on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

This treaty having been rejected by the Sen ate I transmitted a message to the Congress of the 23d of August last, reviewing the transaction and submitting for consideration certain recommend tions for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resoluthe 12th of September, in response to a resolu-tion of the Senate. I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the Unite I States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North including the treatment of American Issuing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore open to the knowledge of both houses of conurses, although two were addressed to the Senate alone. Comment upon or repetition of sheir contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since or urred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat as applicable to the present time the statement which will be found in my message to the Senate of Separater 12, last: That since March 3, 1887, no case and been reported to the Department of Sists wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul General at Halifax.

Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to precure by negotiation the settlement of a lon;-standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menuce to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treatment of Echargery has the best of the constant menuce to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treatment of Echargery has the best of the treatment of the the treatment of Echargery has the best of the product of Echargery has the best of the treatment of the the treatment of Echargery has the best of the product of Echargery has the best of the product of Echargery has the product of the treatment of Echargery has the best of the treatment of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treatment of Echargery has the product of Echargery has the product of Echargery has the product of Echargery has the part of the canadian treatment of the canadian treatmen

constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuin; to be of op nion that the treaty of February last, which fasied to receive the approval of the Fenate, dd supply "a satisfactory, prictical, and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it related," and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legis atton to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency cressed by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and about the seitlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

mort or leave no margin for accumula ion. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand, shrough such ravision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, with freedom for themselves and their chidren from the doom of p rpetual ser-litude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a l-boring class. Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are m-asured by moderate salaries and fustice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. We ent to the selfsamess of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer form such a discrimination, we will reatize the fact that the b mencent purposes of our particitism and contentment of our people, are condangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But t'e communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But t'e communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government is the fact that the communism of oppressed angerous than the communism of oppressed an

tion of di cussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recomize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her Majesty's legation in this city.

In conformity, also, with Congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at see. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been marifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly int-rested shall be secured, important results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 16, 1834, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navication and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present season.

ABUSE OF IMMIGRATION LAWS. With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores, and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained in the industrial ages and continuately large. tificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the epportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and con-ribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duty of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand is intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, tur laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the Capital is again strongly revised, and the institution of a central oriests of registration at the Capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulary of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly inforsed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected, and unjust responsibilities would be aveided.

The consular service.

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conjuct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of p incipal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by the transfer of the supervision. by me, that the appropriations for the mainten-ance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or amofficial fees, which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as their personal per-quisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted; and that a limited number of Secretaries of Legation Large should be authorized.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

* Appropriate legislation by Congress in regard to the Centennial colebration of the inaugura-tion of George Washington is recommended.

to the Centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington is recommended.

Other Porition Matters.

My endeavers to establish by international
co-operation measures for the prevention of the
extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have
not been relaxed, and I have h pes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and
satisfactory conventional project with the
maritime powers for the approval of the Senate. The constal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret
to say, has not received the attention demanded
by its importance, and which, on several occasions heretolore. I have had
the honor to recommend to the Congress. The
admitted implicationality, if not impossibility,
of making an accurate and precise survey and
demarkation of the boundary line as it is recited
in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska
was ceded to the United States, renders it absointely requisite, for the prevention of national
jurisdictional complications, that adaptate appropriation for a recommofissance and survey to
obtain proper knowledge of the Licality and the
geographical features of the boundary should be
anthorized by Congress with as little delay as
possible.

AID TO WHECKED VESSELS.

AID TO WERCKED VESSELS.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her Majesty's Government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing, or humanely regulating, the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels who have access to our in-land waters in aid of wrecked or disabled ves-

and waters in and of wrocked of disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada.

REFUNDING TONNAGE DUES.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago of the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon

tonnage dues idegally exicted.

PROTECTION OF PRINCE CITIZENS.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from claim of m litary service in the event of their returning to or visiting France has called forth correspondence which was inid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this Go erament sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

special treaties.
THE TWO DEAD EMPERORS.
Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick.

SANOA.

and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his sen, the late Emperor Frederick.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the House of Representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa, and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be aid be ore you in due course, the history of events in those islands will be found.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of chinese laborers, I laid before Congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1883, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate, with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese Government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Gifnese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawiess men within our jurisdiction, such

appro riation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese Government. It is sincerely hoped that, by the cessation of the indux of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese Minister at this Capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft for a juri-slietlenal c nvention which required the submission of the criminal code of the Empire to the powers in advance of its being operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision. Not-withs anding this temporary interruption of tention to continue the work of revision. Not-withs anding this temporary interruption of negotiations it is hoped that improvements m y s on be secured in the jurisdict onal system as respects foreigners in Japon and relief afforded to that country from foreign cont of in masters of commerce. I carnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese citizens in the Island of Irisima by the target practice of one of our

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the gen rai intercourse be ween the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1822 is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip constant courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital, and has evinced vary great in creat in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about. COREA AND PERSIA.

base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given and which does not appear to have been afficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of any of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

COMMUNICATION WITH HONOLULE.

Proclamation was duly made on the 2th day.

Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extension of the treaty of June 3, 18 5, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of Orien at commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders, no feature presents stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine relegranch with Hone.

sional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honelulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian
group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a
natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended
to foster, and which make close communication
a logical and commercial necessity.

OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messates to Congress, and
the lapse of time and growth of commerce with
that goes neighbor and sister Republic confirm
the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary lim is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincers satisfaction that I am enabled to admit the spirit of goes neighborhood It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to admit the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and concil ation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task in maintaining has and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long-penning boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragus was referred to my arbitration, and by an award male on the field of March has the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in in ores.

other covered antistaction of the horizontal ties in in eres.

Other covered mat ers referred to are the aboution of slave, y in Brazil, the claims against Chili, Hayti, and Venezuela, and the assemblings at Washington during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American States, with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, to discuss important commercial

THE NATION'S PINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows toat the total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, amounted to \$359,160,0.4.6, of which \$213, 1884 amounted to \$3.9,19.0 4.6, of which \$21,001.171.63 was received from customs duties and \$1.23,256,87 198 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the as all year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7, 61,97 10. The ordinary exp. nditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$250,63,0807, leaving a surplus of \$110,012,116,00. The decrease in continuous and the second of the decrease in expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 37, 1887, was 88,278,230,30, notwithstanding a payment of more than notwithstanding a payment of more than \$0,00,00 for pentions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter ment oned year. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 33, 1840, are \$517,0.0,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275, ..., 484.34, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511,60. The foregoing statements of \$101,232,511,60. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking-fund act, amounting to more than \$7,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last of collecting the cusions revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cen.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year endel. June 30, 1887, was 85,481,174.25, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent, in 1887 to revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year. The tax collected on elemangarine was 87.3,948.94 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and 8834,133.88 for the

year ending June 30, 1867, and 8634,133.88 for the following year.

The requirements of the Sinking Fund Act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, and for the current year, also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further extend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do be should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of Congress removing all doubt as to Exceutive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan, bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 3th day of November, 1888, amount ng to 834,700,400, the prevember, 1888, smounting to \$34,700,400, the pre-mium paid thereon amounting to \$17,08,613,08, The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about per cent interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the Government repre-sented by the difference between the amount of sented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent, upon the sum paid for principal and premium, and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified on the bends, if they had run to their maturity, is about \$27,165,00. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the Government, but, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the Government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the ireasury. If this surplus, under the operation of just and equitable laws, had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in t eir business at least 6 per cent, per annum. Dedicting from the amount of int rest upon the principal and premium upon the bonds and the ducting from the amount of intrest upon the principal and premium upon the bonds and the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent, made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be \$55,70,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the Government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dellars. Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, mady all that hat e been ordered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the Government was in danger of being subjected to combina-tions to raise their price. No withstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treas ry on the 3-th day of November, 1838, was 8-2,241,512,01, after deduct-ing about \$23,000,000 just drawn out for the pay-ment of persions.

ing about \$23,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined, under the compulsory silver coinage act, \$266,388,250 in silver dollars, \$35,504,370 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 35th day of June, 1888, there had been coined \$250,28,500, and of this \$55,820,3.3 was in circulation in coin and \$250,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver coilars to that amount were held by the Government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,570,590 had been coined, \$50,370,230 of the silver dollars.

On the 30th day of November 1888, \$312,570,990 had been coined, \$50,370,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and \$237,418,-346 in certifica es. The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I carnestly con-

THE ARMY.
The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last returns, consisted of 2.1st officers and 24.540 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal penditures of the War Department for the fiscal veur ended June 3), 1888, amounted to \$11,165.167.07, of which sum \$9,138,516.53 was expended for public works, including river and harocr improvements. Plans and specifications for guns of large caliber, including dynamite gams, and for the establishment of an army gun factory have been prepared and bids for the work will be advertised for. The recommendation of the Secretary of War that there shall be a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for proposition is supproved.

the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is approved.

The death of Gener 4 Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the gran test of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fall to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will chrish with more tenier sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate n ture.

The condition of the Apache Indians, 332 in number, held as prisoners at Mount Vernon barracks, Alb., is declared to be good. The children are sent to Carlisle or Hampton for schooling. I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly

am not at all in sympathy with those benevo-lent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that the e ludians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an ab-solute necessity, if the lives and property of the citizens upon the frontier are to be at all re-garded by the Government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary.

fore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTE.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again been set the theater of insurrection, disorder and be calshed. The titular government of Freedom Saloman has been forcibly overthrown, and he driven out of the country to Frace, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of fac ions that has ensued since the expal ion of i resident Salom n, that no government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibility the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to ale singer for interference between the warring faccions, and a ve sel of our navy has been sent to the Haytian waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of the pers na an i property of American citizens. Due presentains have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws, and prevent our territory from becoming the

penditures for the three years coding June

penditures for the three years ciding June 30, 1884.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1886, was 37, 356, an increase of 6,394 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. Free-delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 338 in the year ended June 30, 1887, to 338 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has be n an increase in one year of 198 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,00 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,794,50 miles. The volume of susiness in the Money-ord r Division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upward of \$135,00,000 for the year. During the past year parcel-post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States. the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under n.gotiation with all the Central and South American States. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is ecommercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcelipost conventions, so far us regotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits.

The bill to provide for public buildings, where the goes receipts of the postofice exceeded a

The bill to provide for public buildings, where the goes receipts of the postoffice exceeded a certain sum, is commended. Some more just method of determining the amount, to be paid fourth-class Postmasters is demanded. Some legislation for the relief of postoffice clerks and carriers should be passed. The total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is \$5,930,400. The legislation affecting the relations of the Government with reirroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-ope ated with the Postoffice Department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mult is imitted and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to load and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of Congressin case of refusal is for the Postmaster General

o send mail forward by pony express.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General states that The report of the Attorney General states that though judgments in civil suits amounting to \$5 2,021.03 were recovered in favor of the Government during the year, only \$132.03 was collected thereon, and that, though fines, penalties, and forfeits were imposed, amounting to \$541,8 43, only \$10,468.42 was paid on account thereof. The report also shows that since March, 1835, there have been nearly (60) convictions for polygamy in Utah and Idaho, and the opinion is expressed that under the vigilant execution of the law polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. The suits against the perpetual emigrating fund of the Mormon Church have resulted in a degree favorable to the Government, and the property, amounting to some \$8.0,000, is in the hands of a receiver.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. I can not too strendously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad rich across of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeted gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well-distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning oxample in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reason, by e ample, THE PUBLIC LANDS. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reason, by e ample, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the doors to fraudulent acquistion or allministration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our the latest areas which are still und r supervision. The compared has been removed, and trade and commerce have been removed and trade and commerce have people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain; that over 80,000,000 acres have been wrested from fi-legal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims and reserved for

fraudulent entries and claims and reserved for the homesteads of honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will c nine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the use of actual husbandry and g nuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corpopations or grasp ng individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that inctor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous most wisely for the public good that inctor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fad into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure a curate and scientific information of the conditions which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights disposal, which only promises to create rights antagenistic to the common in erest. No harm can ollow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no de-

mand for hasty dispossession of national owner-ship and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various trants made to the States for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims.

the numerous private land claims.

THE INDIANS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in tavorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorder, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance. Allotm nts in severalty have been made on some reservatious until ail those entitled to land thereon have had their abares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to recure just and fair arrangements, which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing set is facility or measure of general effect has ever been entered from which more may made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discressly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarity needs, which at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexpensions of spirits and the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexpensions of spirits are resolved. affords security against the risks his inexperience of allairs or weakness of character may expose him to 1: doning with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should classe by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the Secretary, of such complete incilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Intian sion, urged by the Secretary, of such complete incilities of education as shall, at the carriest possible day, embrace all teachable Intian youths, of both sexes, and restrain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are fermed and their faculities in 1 dispositions trained to the sure pursuits of useful industry.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 2 per cent, during the year and the total euroliment reached 15,252. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,00, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of ins ructing all are surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The bioux tribe on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the Congress at its last sess on for opening a portion of their lands to rectlement, notwithstanding modification of the trms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of cl.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 3), 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pen ions was granted in 45,715 cases. The names of 15,30 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the first pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the first pensioners.

ing the year fer various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 402,539. Of these there were 8.8 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who erved in that war; 11,060 soldiers of the Mexican war; and 5,104 widows of

one hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these busilearies, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the facel year was \$78,775,761.92, being an increase over the preceding year of \$5.03,280,22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bursau during that period was \$3,280,224.67, making the entire expenses of the bureau \$42,08,38.57, being 21% per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible in the light of our experience all me iterious cases. The fact that one hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid can not in my opinion be reade consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed predicated spon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. and so diers.

One hundred and two differen rates of pen-

tion for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are at danger of being altogether i mored, and already pensions are of en claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of victors procedents be continued, i. e., the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelsvant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but anoth r term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delignt to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious application for pensions.

delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious application for pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the pronis of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, che ked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insec a and destructive fun us growths and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort, and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of lass has been one of medium poduction. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European-Lima plague of pleuro-pracumonia Serious outbreaks evisted in Illinois, Missouri, and plague of pleuro-pneumonia Serious out-breaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and in Tennessoe animals af-fected were held in guarantine. Pive counties in New York, and from one to four counties in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and a firect leases already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic recion could be successful, there were in none of these Sades any laws authorizing this department to stadicate the malady, or giving the State officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropria ion and authority. By securing state co-operation in connect on with authority from Con ress, the work of eradication has been press d successfully, and this dreaded disease has been entirpated from the We tern States and also from the Eastern States, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still und r supervision. The danger has thus been removed, an itrade and commerce have been free diron the voxations state restrictions which were decened necessary for a time.

the best economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extended in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country and will doubless so n be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the came.

An exhaustive study has also within the same

period been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods of detecting it. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District Government and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the District are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the Commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements. The Commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their column, is necessary to advance the inter-

sioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the Dis ric.

I invite your special attention to their request for such I gislation as will enable the Commissioners without delay to collect, digest, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The surgestions they make tousifing desirable and niment, to the aware. difficulty and labor. The surgestions they make toucifing desirable am in liments to the awa relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper a sessing in and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders and to the ma agement and control of the re-ornatory and charitable institutions supported by Congressional appropriations, are commended to your care and consideration.

venience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam rail cads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The p opriory of such legisla-tion as will properly guard the use of these rail-roads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

CONCLUSION.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people. As public a rvants we shall do our auty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and, with unselfish purpose, strive for the public good.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3, 1888.

London Bridge.

This is the last bridge on the Thames. or the one nearest the sea, built of granite, and first opened to the public by William IV., Aug. 1, 1831. It was built at an outlay of £2,566,269 from designs of John Rennie and his sons, John and George. In Saxon times th re was a bridge at this s, ot, and in 1176 the first stone bridge was built here. The old London bridge had houses upon each side. At one time it was noted for its booksellers' shops, and at a later period was famous for its many pin-makers. Pennant says that the street on old London bridge was "narrow, darksome and dangerous to passengers from the mul itade of carriages; frequent arches of st ong timbers crossing the s reet from the tops of the houses to keep them together and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose, of the inmates, who soon grow deaf to the noise of the falling wat rs, the clamors of watermen, or the frequent shricks of drowning wretches." London bridge, in the time of Snakspeare and for years afterward, was built of wood and lined with houses on either side. In the second part of King Henry VI., Cade says: "Come, then, let's go, fight with them. But first, go and set London bridge on fire; and, if you can, burn down the Tower too.'

WHEN the multitude appland you. seriously ask yourself what vil you have done; when they censure you,